

New Definitions

Site

Uppermost Regional Aquifer

Non-potable Groundwater

Permeable Geologic Media

Potable Groundwater

Piezometer

Rapid Migration

Other Suggested Definitions

- **Groundwater** - already defined
- **Add CKD to Utility Waste** - Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) should not be defined as utility waste; impacts other sections of the Solid Waste Rules
- **Water Bearing Zone** - the term is not used in the rule

Site

- **Site** means any area proposed for construction of a solid waste disposal area.
- **Solid waste disposal area** means any area used for the disposal of solid waste from more than one (1) residential premises, or one (1) or more commercial, industrial, manufacturing, recreational or governmental operation.

Uppermost Regional Aquifer

- **Uppermost regional aquifer** means the geologic unit or stratum closest to the ground surface that is capable of consistently yielding at least 360 gallons per day of potable water to a well for domestic use and is commonly used for private or public drinking-water supply.
- **Aquifer** means a geologic unit or stratum capable of consistently yielding a sufficient amount of water to a ***monitoring well*** within twenty-four (24) hours of purging for ***sampling and analysis***.

Permeable Geologic Media

- **Permeable geologic media** means soil or lithified earth material that has a hydraulic conductivity of greater than 1.0×10^{-6} cm/sec. This includes, but is not limited to, bedrock or soil with karst terrane features, faults, joints, fractures, or voids.
- **Soil** means sediments or other unconsolidated accumulations of solid particles produced by the physical and chemical disintegration of rocks and which may or may not contain organic matter.

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- **Lithified earth material** means all rock, including all naturally occurring and naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of order rock that formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does not include man-made materials such as fill, concrete and asphalt or unconsolidated earth materials, soil or regolith at or near the earth surface.

Potable Groundwater

- **Potable groundwater** means groundwater that is safe for human consumption in that it is free from impurities in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and has less than 10,000 parts per million total dissolved solids.
- **Groundwater** means water in the saturated zone beneath the land surface.

Potable Groundwater

- **Potable groundwater** means groundwater that is safe for human consumption in that it is free from impurities in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and has less than 10,000 parts per million total dissolved solids.
- **Potable water** means water which is safe for human consumption in that it is free from impurities in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects (10 CSR 23-1.010(40)).

Piezometer

- **Piezometer** means a well that is used to measure groundwater elevation or depth.
- **Well** means any hole drilled in the earth for or in connection with the discovery or recovery of water, minerals, oil, gas or for or in connection with the underground storage of gas in natural formations.

Rapid Migration

- **Rapid migration** means the movement of fluids at rates in excess of 10 feet per year as determined by: tracer tests, age dating, in-situ aquifer testing, packer tests or other tests as approved by the GSP.

Utility Waste



Definitions

- **Utility waste** means fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.
- **Utility waste landfill** means a solid waste disposal area used for fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.

Coal-Based Generating Plants in Missouri

